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Valparaíso College, "The College Current (Vol. 6, No. 1)" (1901). *Old School Publications*. 166.
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THE COLLEGE CURRENT

Vol. 6.

VALPARAISO, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 28, 1901.

No. 1

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THE COLLEGE CURRENT

Vol. 6.

VALPARAISO, INDIANA, FEBRUARY 28, 1901.

No. 1

COLLEGE CURRENT

G. W. DOTY, EDITOR.

Entered at the Valparaiso Postoffice
as second-class mail matter.

Published by the
COLLEGE CURRENT CO., VALPARAISO, IND

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IN THE ORENT.

MANILA, P. I.,
Dec. 24th, 1900.

DEAR FRIEND:

I have long delayed writing home, partly from press of business and various exacting engagements, but more from the fact of my meagre knowledge and acquaintance with the subject of the Philippine churches, about which you enquire. I now know but little, if any more, about the churches than I did a few months ago. Though I have seen much, about all that is to be viewed with the eyes, I yet know practically nothing. However, the church, religion and the state have been so intricately interwoven under the Spanish system that it now becomes a delicate and most difficult problem to reform and readjust according to the American notion of the absolute divorce of state and church. We can now only hope that the task will be done in due time fairly, equitably and conscientiously, giving to every person protection in his right to believe and worship as his conscience dictates. For after all I am forced to the conclusion that that is the best religion for any

one which he believes to be the best, and the state should in no way show partiality or meddle with the subject

* * *

I could not give any detailed account of the management of affairs in the Philippines under the Spanish regime. It is evident that the church has been the leading and controlling factor from the beginning. In all the cities and towns the great church and square or plaza, and they are often imposing and magnificent, are the central points about which the business and residences radiate. Manila, which might be appropriately called the city of churches, containing no less than twenty large ones and a number of smaller ones, seems to be a consolidation of many smaller cities, all of which have grown up about a central church and have now grown until all unite in one great city. These several divisions of the city have their distinct names and are spoken of by the natives and Spanish population as if they were separate cities. Thus, Manila is to the natives the walled part of the city; Binando, Tondo, Santa Cruz and Ermita are other well defined sections. Within the walled city are about seven churches. Two of these with their appurtenances occupy two blocks, are much larger than the ordinary city block, and between these two and connected with each by two overhead street passage-ways and occupying a third block, is the bishop's palace. These are said to be the oldest and finest churches in Manila or the islands, though many others seem to be less grand and attractive.

The interiors of the churches are frescoed and decorated exquisitely with costly paintings and hung with fine pictures. There are many works of art in base-relief, statuary and images mounted on floats that are carried in the processions. Besides these, there are magnificent altars of various designs, grand organs, and

rich draperies of plush, silk or ermine everywhere. Besides the principal altar in the great churches there are often many others occupying alcoves opening from either side upon the main auditorium. The alcoves in St. Augustine cathedral number, I think, five on each side and are themselves equal to an ordinary church. Services are sometimes conducted in all at once. In this church there is also a wide hall extending around the inner court that is used for processions. On occasions of processions, which are quite frequent, unusual crowds are attracted. The season does not interfere with a celebration at this place, but the other churches, and this also, have frequent parades through the streets during the "dry season."

All the holidays, "fiestas" and celebrations are instituted and conducted by the church. One church will often take the lead in celebrating an event while the others may join in and swell the demonstration to larger proportions. The outdoor processions are begun just at dark and the participants carry transparencies and candles. Sometimes there are several bands in a parade. A large number of richly attired young girls form one of the principle features, while the floats of the churches that I have mentioned are distributed at intervals in the company of paraders. On some of the more special occasions the people are attracted in great numbers to view the demonstration. But a short while ago one was conducted by one of the churches of the walled city and the people flocked from the other parts of the city in such numbers as to literally fill the walled part and to remind one of the scramble to see a candidate for president.

May is the great month for processions. The whole month is considered a festival and holiday season. It corresponds very nearly with our

THE COLLEGE CURRENT

Thanksgiving day. The people of the various neighborhoods begin with the first of the month to hold celebrations and little parades, and these grow in interest and size up to the last day when a grand and magnificent demonstration participated in by the officials and almost everybody else, gives a fitting climax to the season of festivities. A street demonstration, a show or a rich uniform appeals very strongly to the native mind. Without these, it is very doubtful if they could ever have been so interested or held as they now are in the subject of religion.

* * *

The natives, at least those who have come much in contact with the Spanish, are thoroughly Christianized and they believe with a faith that is truly wonderful and childlike. They regard a person who expresses any doubt or disbelief in the simple, literal narrative or statement of the Scriptures, as almost a monster to be shunned. And yet they have not gotten so far away from their savage nature but that they can and often do inflict torture and inhuman treatment seemingly without any compunction of conscience. They can easily be induced to steal or rob or commit almost any crime, and always find some excuse sufficient to relieve them from any remorse, haunting spectres of disquietude of mind. But notwithstanding their shortcomings they have many redeeming traits. They have made progress, and a different or better condition of the natives could hardly be expected.

* * *

The churches (except one or two that I have seen) are not furnished with seats, but the worshipers kneel or sit, oriental fashion, upon the floor. I am not sufficiently familiar with terms to undertake to describe the services. There is much that is similar to what may be seen in any of our Catholic churches, but there are several other ceremonies that I have seen nowhere else.

* * *

There are several of the orders of friars represented here and it seems

that they have had a great part in the direction and management of things material as well as spiritual. It is said that the last native rebellion against the Spanish authority was caused by native opposition to the friar domination, but just what the point of difference was I am unable to state. Why the insurrection was continued after American sovereignty was established is a question that could hardly be answered by the Tagalogs themselves, unless it was to gratify the hope of some of their leaders to be crowned with authority and distinction.

Almost every industry now followed by the Filipinos has been taught them by the Spanish pioneers. His knowledge of civilization was gained through them. But it may be said on the other hand that the native has paid well for all he has received. The great churches, the rich plantations and estates now owned and held by the masters indisputably attest the fact that their instruction has been well paid for. Yet they have only availed themselves of an opportunity that was opened to them and probably would have been seized by any shrewd business man. It was only when the accumulations of their teachers had reached the point of vastness and magnificence that the native began to realize his own improvidence or lack of shrewdness and how much of the product of his toil had been surrendered to other. The Filipinos now claim an interest in those church properties, and their idea of mutual ownership may not be altogether without foundation when we consider the circumstances under which they contributed their labor and money. And it might be said here that all the actual toil and drudgery of building and producing has been done by the native or by the Chinese coolie. The Spaniard was only an overseer or master, a very necessary personage in business, but not entitled to the total of either credit or profit.

* * *

The Orient is truly a wonderful and

mysterious part of the earth. Japan is a most attractive country. Its people are all industrious and active. One is reminded of the hum of a beehive, and the people, who are neat and comely, appear to be dolls playing at nations. The cities of all this country are crowded in every part, and from the houses and interiors of blocks the people swarm at certain hours like ants from an ant-hill. There are no back yards. All space shelters someone, or a whole family.

It is a land of sunshine and flowers, of perfumes and poetry, and notwithstanding some unsatisfactory features no one can visit it without wishing to linger long, to wonder and admire.

Very sincerely,

W. L. WRIGHT.

R. G. KNEEDLER SPEAKS

AT WASHINGTON DAY EXERCISES.

The annual Washington Day exercises took place in the College Auditorium on the evening of Feb. 22nd. The building was filled to its utmost capacity by an enthusiastic and appreciative audience, who were given an exceptional treat in the way of oratory.

Our friend, Richard G. Kneedler being chosen to laud the hero, acquitted himself in a masterly manner.

Seldom, if ever, in the history of this institution has Washington been given such an eloquent eulogy.

The speaker began with the early days of Washington and dwelt at some length on the influence of his environments, and the care and culture of a mother, whom he said, often determined one's entire destiny.

The battle of Fort Duquesne was pictured as a turbulent field, where Washington stood like a rock, whose towering majesty filled many a disheartened and frightened soldier with courage almost equal to desperation, winning for himself and army immortal glory even in utter defeat.

The unparalleled deeds of the revolution were presented with eloquence, well deserving of the hearty applause given the speaker.

Washington's sagacity and cunning

was compared to the great Roman Fabius; while his dash and braver shone with greater splendor than either Alexander, Caesar or Napoleon.

In conclusion, the great monument at Washington, D. C., was referred to as a sarcophagus to his ashes and a temple to his fame, that will stand throughout the ages on its conspicuous promontory like an animated spectre watching over the deliberations of our great assembly.

After reciting two well chosen verses from Longfellow the speaker took his seat amid the applause of the patriotic and vast audience present.

In the two years of Mr. Kneeder's study in the Law Department of the College he has won for himself an enviable reputation as an orator. He possesses a voice of natural eloquence and unusual power; while his manner is pleasing and graceful, he is also convincing.

Mr. Kneeder takes great interest in national affairs and has always been a close student of political economy. With his zeal and determination of purpose, we predict for him a bright and prosperous future in the profession of the law.

Prof. Carver gave a fine lecture on Hamlet in Recital hall Friday evening.

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"ABT VOGLER"

By Mrs. D. E. KELLY

In a little book of satires published anonymously, but now attributed to W. H. Mallock, the author of "The New Republic," we find a receipt for making a poem after the manner of Robert Browning. It reads as follows:

"Take rather a course view of things in general. In the midst of this place a man and woman tastefully arrayed on a slice of Italy * * * cut an opening across the breast of each until the soul becomes visible; pour into each breast as much as it will hold of the new strong wine of love; and for fear they should take cold by exposure, cover them quickly up with a quantity of obscure classical quotations, a few familiar allusions to an unknown period of history, and a half-destroyed fresco by an early master; varied every now and then with a reference to here the fugues or locusts of a quite-forgotten composer. If the poem still be intelligible, take a pen and remove carefully all the necessary particulars."

However, this seems to be too severe on our poet, though I could not but think of the satire, as I re-read "Abt Vogler," the subject of my paper.

Of Browning I need give no biographical notes; of the theme of his poem, a few words may not be out of place.

George Joseph Vogler was born at Warzburg, Bavaria, in 1749. His father was a violin-maker, who, while educating his son for the church, encouraged the boy's musical talent.

He made rapid improvement in that art, as well as in his ecclesiastical studies and was ordained a priest at Rome in 1772, was admitted to the Acad-

emy of Arcadia and was made a Knight of the Golden Spear.

In two years he returned to Germany where he devoted himself to teaching music and to the founding of a new school in harmony.

He made an important change in the construction of the organ in use at that time, but had few believers in his themes. He traveled much, playing at the various courts of Europe, and held the position of Kapellmeister under Louis I, of Hesse-Darmstadt, where his artist hands struck their last chords in 1814.

Browning's poem under consideration represents the musician rhapsodizing after he has been pouring out his soul upon the musical instrument he had invented, and this poetical production is thoroughly characteristic of Browning.

It is sonorous in measure; full and significant in thought, daring in construction, (though less arbitrary, perhaps than other of his poems) and has enough obscurity to make it hard reading for the ordinary critic.

How the soul of the music-lover thrills as he pictures the palace upreared by the keys at the master's bidding!

A palace "founded, fearless of flame upon the nether springs" and its dome towering to heaven—we half feel all that the soul of a Vogler felt as he exclaims,—

But here is the finger of God, a flash of the will that can,
Existent behind all laws; that made them, and, lo, they are!
And I know not if, save in this, such gift be allowed to man,
That out of three sounds he frame, not a fourth sound, but a star.

THE COLLEGE CURRENT.

But the palace of sound falls to silence and the soul of the builder—what of it? Does he weep? No, and here we have a beautiful example of Browning's glorious optimism—that quality of true greatness.

The builder of the tone-palace knows the same edifice his fingers sought shall never be seen again, but he knows, too, there is a home of endless music, and he says:

Therefore to whom turn I but to Thee, the ineffable Name?

Builder and maker of houses not made with hands!

What, have fear of change from thee who art ever the same?

Doubt that thy power can fill the heart that thy power expands?

There shall never be one lost good! What was shall live as before;

The evil is null, is enough, is silence implying sound;

What was good, shall be good, with, for evil, so much good more;

On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven, a perfect round.

All we have willed or hoped or dreamed of good, shall exist;

Not its semblance, but itself; no beauty, nor good, nor power

Whose voice has gone forth, but each survives for the melodist,

When eternity confirms the conceptions of an hour.

The high that proved too high, the heroic for earth too hard,

The passion that left the ground to lose itself in the sky,

Are music sent up to God by the lover and bard;

Enough that he heard it once; we shall hear it by-and-by.

The last line of the 9th stanza should be a source of solace to all who mourn over vanished day-dreams—"On the earth the broken arcs; in the heaven a perfect round." And to man's heart do these words carry comfort—

"Sorrow is hard to bear and doubt is slow to clear,
Each sufferer says his say, his scheme of the weal and love;
But God has a few of us whom He whispers in the ear."

Many critics hold that Browning's works lack spirituality, but this one poem would seem to disprove such a theory.

It is disappointing after such thoughts which play upon the chords of our being waking inspirations to noble deeds, and to read the concluding

stanza. It is too full of technical terms to be poetical.

Such expressions as "semi-tones," "I blunt it into a 9th" and "the C Major of this life"—do not appeal to us, and for most critics the 11th stanza would have been a fitting close for the rhapsody of Abt Vogler, the builder of palaces of sound that crumble into the ruins of silence—to be rebuilt above in Harmony's home.

Allen the optician and jeweler is the place to go.

Law Briefs.

Geo. T. Ryder is again bald-headed. If you want to know the reason why, ask DeMotte.

Samuel D. Pleak, of Letts, Ind., joined the senior law class recently, to complete his course with the N. I. L. S.

Monday last Col. DeMotte returned from the southern part of the state where he had been called to the bedside of sick relatives.

Thomas J. Russel, who has been taking post-graduate work in law, recently left for Ohio, where he expects to hang his shingle. Good luck.

Miss Elva Johnson, of Harvey, Ill., paid her brother, Charles, H. Johnson, of the law department, a visit. After remaining a couple of days she left on Sunday for her home.

The junior class has now launched out on Moot Court work, and have as their presiding judges to pilot them over the crags and rocks of pleading, George A. Williams and W. B. Van Horn.

On account of sickness in the family Senior Halstrom has been called to his home at Williamsport, Ohio. We hope to have him with us again in the near future.

Reuben Hess has just returned to his studies in law, after being called away to the bed side of a sick brother in Illinois. Unfortunately the brother died before he reached there. We extend our sympathy.

Word was today received from Robert A. Wilcox, a law graduate of

last year, who has opened an office at Ida Grove, Iowa. We predict success for friend Wilcox, as he is an able man, and capable of making many friends.

Charles E. Farrar, a former student of the Law School, and who, for the past three years has been practicing in Missouri, has returned to take some special work in law. He has his wife with him and expects to make this his home for a few months.

A grand victory is recorded for that faction of the senior law class known as the Conservative Party," in the election of class officers for the present term. They are as follows: Class president, Rev. Kennedy; vice-president, F. Z. Byois; secretary, A. Mulholland; treasurer, S. Pennock; judges, Aubry Marshall and Reuben Hess.

In addition to the Senior Moot Court, which is held four nights in the week, and presided over by Judges Marshall and Hess' a justice court has been established for preliminary hearings, to be held every Saturday afternoon. Charles Farrar, who has been in active practice in Missouri for the past few years, is the judge presiding. His past experience makes him a desirable man for the place.

The oratorical contest for Washington Day exercises took place in Crescent Hall, College Hill, on Thursday last. The contestants for the speakership on Lincoln were, Fred B. Phillips, L. D. Carey, John D. Kennedy, and M. W. Hazel. The judges were Prof. Wood and Judge Bartholomew, after due deliberation rendered their verdict in favor of the last speaker, Mr. Hazel. Mr. Hazel acquitted himself well and showed evidence of careful preparation and earnest work.

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There is talk at Indianapolis that Warden Shidler will be asked to run for congressman in the 11th district.

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Safety, speed and comfort in railway travel means a great deal to the public. These are synonyms of the Nickel Plate road which through superior management has forged to the front as one of the great trunk lines from Buffalo to Chicago. A great convenience recently inaugurated on dining cars of this popular line is the American club meal plan which presents to the passenger a varied menu, ranging in price from 35c to 1.00. It is already well known to the traveling public that no excess fares are charged on this road. Write, wire, phone or call on nearest agent or C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Fort Wayne, Ind.

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11	50	12	27	4	27	3	24
6	30	12	55	5	02	3	8
8	35	1	33	5	45	5	13
12	25	2	34	6	59	4	30
2	55	3	20	7	50	4	10
2	35	6	08	11	10	2	05
9	50	8	25	1	56	7	20
1	51	11	23	4	49	3	39
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For rates and other information, address C. A. Asterlin, General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O., C. A. Asterlin, T. P. A., Ft. Wayne, Ind., or Local Ticket Agent.

Notes of the Classics.

James E. Niday, who has not been in his classes for some days, has recovered from the attack of the grip and we are pleased to note he is able to do school work again.

Clifton J. Hobbs, better known as "Jerry the Tramp," is contemplating locating in the west after graduating in the Classic and Law this year.

Amos Sampson, secretary of East Hall, and a well-known student in the school for many terms, has decided to take a short rest. He is a member of the Scientific class of '99 and has completed the Commercial and Special Mathematics courses.

Reading, the town artist, can still be found at his studio north of the court house square, prepared to do the best work at prices to suit all. At present he is working on the largest class picture ever made in the city—

that of the Commercial class of the college, which numbers 175. The making of the G. A. R. picture has also been placed with Mr. Reading. Work speaks for itself; give it a trial.

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1896-7, 308.
1897-8, 409.
1898-9, 514.
1899-0, 579.

The Benn Pitman System of Phonography.

There is no question whatever of the truth of the statement that the Benn Pitman System is more generally used than any other in this country; at least this would appear to be true, from the reports made to this Bureau of various institutions teaching shorthand.—HON. W. T. HARRIS, Commissioner of Education (Washington, D. C.), November 19, 1898.

The following is a graphic summary of the Table of Statistics on the Teaching of Shorthand in the United States, in the Bureau of Education Circular of Information No. 1, 1893, pages, 40 to 141.

—	Benn Pitman, 747 teachers, 34.7 %
—	Graham, 263 teachers, 10.6 %
—	Munson, 228 teachers, 8.6 %
—	Cross, 185 teachers, 6.9 %
—	Isaac Pitman, 113 teachers, 6.7 %
—	Lindsley, 81 teachers, 3.7 %
—	Perrin, 64 teachers, 2.5 %
—	Scott-Brown, 52 teachers, 2.4 %
—	Longley, 52 teachers, 2.4 %
—	McKee, 36 teachers, 1.6 %
—	Pitman (unspecified), 35 teachers, %
—	Moran, 30 teachers, 1.3 %
—	Sloan-Duployan, 24 teachers, 1.1 %
—	Besides 38 others, each bearing less than 1 %.

To supply the increasing demand for stenographers, schools of shorthand and typewriting have been established in various parts of the country, and, with few exceptions, all business colleges now have a "department of shorthand." A number of systems are taught, but that of Benn Pitman is more generally used than any other in this country, and may be called the American System.—Extract from the Report of the Commissioner of Education (Washington, D. C.), for the year 1887-88, page 927.

THE BENN PITMAN SYSTEM IS TAUGHT IN

The Northern Indiana Normal School.

THE COLLEGE CURRENT.

NEW DIVERSION FOR CADETS.

WILL EXPEND THEIR SURPLUS ENERGY AT POLO INSTEAD OF HAZING.

The government will give cadets at West Point an opportunity to work off their surplus energy at polo instead of hazing underclass men. C. H. Woolworth, of Omaha, Neb., has a contract to buy 20 ponies for service in playing polo at the military academy.

The animals are to be delivered to the quartermaster not later than March 15.

It is stated that this is a new departure and the war department is henceforth to recognize polo as the official game at the National Military institute.

WOULD REMOVE DESKS.

REPRESENTATIVE CRUMPACKER WOULD PUT BENCHES IN THE HOUSE.

Representative Crumpacker, of Indiana occupied 20 minutes time advocating the removal of desks from the house of representatives at Washington. In their place he would put benches similar to those used in the British parliament.

The hall, he thought, should be reduced in size, the spare space being devoted to retiring rooms, where there would be lockers and desks for members.

Judge Crumpacker said he believed the presence of the individual desks was largely responsible for the confusion constantly prevailing. The plan discussed is the same as reported and recommended by Thomas B. Reed just before his retirement. The plan to retain the desks was argued by Representatives Bell and Cannon.

Mr. John A. Madden will again resume his medical studies in Chicago after dropping out to take a few preparatory steps in his work at the Normal here. He is a very thorough

going young man and will be a credit to himself and the profession he is now undertaking. He has made many warm friends during his stay here. We are sorry to lose him but having completed his work here he is anxious to pursue his work in the city.

HIS DAUGHTER HIS PART- NER.

UNITED STATES SENATOR MA- SON WILL HAVE A RATHER UNIQUE FIRM.

At the June commencement Miss Ruth W. Mason, eldest daughter of Senator W. E. Mason, will receive the degree of LL. B. from the National University Law College of Washington. It is her intention to enter into a partnership with her father, who is practicing law in Chicago.

Miss Mason is a musician as well as law student. She is an accomplished performer on the violin and devotes much time to that instrument.

An amusing phase of the readiness with which the average impecunious foreigner accepts an opportunity to improve his fortunes by an alliance with an American heiress is found in the statement that President McKinley is being deluged with letters from Frenchmen who profess to have heard that this government has offered a bonus of \$10,000 to any man who will marry an Indian squaw. In every instance the correspondents express great anxiety to marry the squaw and get his money. A real industry of this kind would no doubt be effectual in curing the fortune hunting proclivities of European paupers, at least so far as the American market is concerned.

The photograph business, until recently conducted by Roy Hawse on College Hill, has been purchased by Miss Simons, a photographer of Fort Wayne, Ind. Her many years of experience have placed her in the front rank in the art in that great city. With this record we predict a goodly share of the town work and the student patronage.



Attention Students.

THOSE who appreciate the finest of artistic Photo Work will find it to their best interest to come and investigate before investing elsewhere. My prices are the lowest consistent with the work : : : : :

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Webster's Photo and Art Studio,
Phone 59 No. 17 East Main Street.

THE COLLEGE CURRENT.

SPELD AZ SPOKN.

WIL Krim Bæ Wjpt St:

Þat iz tō gret a çenj tu bæ ekspektet, wun me se, and posib i it iz, tu bæ efekted in sr ðe; but let us undrstand ðis kwesçun in a propr sens and bæ præpard tu farli se and we ðe evidens.

Þe kwesçun iz not hwe fr ol ðe pep wi bæ gud and praktis notin in behevyur u fr ðan ðe jud; but wil ðe kondukt we kōl krim stil bar ðat bitr nem, and bæ regarded az ðezurvin unforgivn b'æm?

Þe wel estabi't sentiment ov sivilizd humaniti æwordz nō blem for kondukt instigated bj insaniti, and fælest krimz e-kep sō hwen a spefal plæ iz fjld, defendants ðen submitin tu insen far hwiç iz mjld. Hwen suç a plæ iz fjld ðe præf iz ov sum uðr akt, supozin rōnful akts az not ov kōrs ineen in fakt, hwaraz ðe akt ov krim it-se f jud bæ ðe best ov præf sup-örtin ðe insen plæ tu ðe veri best behōf. Hwen nō -uç plæ iz fjld and wun iz rea i konvikted, ðat he iz prævd insen ðat bj kan skars bæ kontradikted; bj malis kon titutin eni krimina intent, insaniti nō les ðan monōmenia iz ment.—

"Forgiv ðem for ðe nō not hwot ðe dō" iz an eks-præfun rezolvin ol we kōl krim intu krezi indiskrefun, sugjestin not az remædi vindiktiv puniſment, but æfgard and korekfun in ðe we ov betrment. Þe impu ov vō ifun in ol lif iz gud intent, it bein efōrt in bæhaf o ef for betrment; but lak ov simpeði enōf wid u trz for far ðel wi mek gud wil wi indiskrefun wurk egenst gud we. Nō pursn in sænd rezn kan hav kriminal intent, wiðst hwiç nō miskondukt iz a

kriminal event; o' akts tu hwiç ðe human mjnd iz madli drōn or drivn ar suç az Jezus lōn egō sed ot tu bæ forgivn. For-givnes duz not men alsans fur-ðr mōr tu sin, but sefgard in ðe veri best korektiv d si-plin. æwordin nō sensorus vindikt v kondemnefun but trætment best adapted tu ef-e t amæ iōrejun. Þe duti ov ol snſent lif iz strif for numbr wun, and ðis z gud inte t ov wil ðe ind s rætun dōn. And sō ðe rōn iz not in wi for betrment ov kes, but lak ov nō ej hs tu mek it wið ðe best ov gres. Þa suç iz sens ov progres nō iz yet med furðr p en tō sum stæ konsti uſjunz hwiç forbið vindikt v pen in trætment ov o krim, re wjrtin fjnd asos eun and tes atem s ov disp in for hōpsu reformeſn. Þe ej s æçurz sēm not yet tu fæ-i kōmprhend, nor dō ðe kōrs, ðe polisi tu hwiç ðæz meçurz te d; þur progres iz age st i flik in pen ov eni fjld on fe oz hō ar misted bj unæzneb mjnd. It furðr-mōr bækunz ol æp' farli tu ræf ekt ðat rōn az wel az rjt iz unevōidebl efekt ov adækwet kōzejun in a kōrs wiðst bægin-in hōz naçura' rezult kanor bæ justli bæmd az sinn. Rōndō-urz kud dō u trwiz if u trwiz in lind, but ðe æ not, and sō ðe dō ðe bad and gō it b jnd. And ðis iz hs ðe rōnz ov lif jud læ in rez i solv d, and yunvu-sal pardn ov ðe u in wu z æ-zolv d. Reta' æv tæ ment iz u flik ed bj i s ænti agenst ðe veri sændest mod n diktærs ov humaniti; ðe kondukt tu bæ træved bæ n strif for betrment ov wun z on kes wiðst diskref-ua guvnrin intent. Az puniſment woz mad rævenj ov angri-æ s z for bækin ðe rōlz

ðe had ðe ðen kōnsæded rjt and pærov mekin, it nevr woz korekt, az ol suç venjens must bæ rōn, and sō far put in fōrs agenst ðe fæbl bj ðe stōy. It's nō ðe hōp ov optimists ðat at nō ðistant ðe ðe lō ov krim and puniſment wil bæ kwit dōn æwæ. rōndōrz bæin ol kōnsidr just sō far insen, ðe kōrt ðesid in ol wez hs and hs far tu ræstren. WM. C. TOLKUT.

From the Pen of Major Andre.

The following beautiful poem was written by Major Andre, a few days before his execution. This generation of readers has never before seen it:—

Hail, sovereign love, which first began
The scheme to rescue fallen man!
Hail, matchless, free, eternal grace,
Which gave my soul a Hiding Place.

Against the God who built the sky,
I fought with hands uplifted high,
Despised the mention of His grace,
Too proud to seek a Hiding Place.

Enwrapped in thick Egyptian night,
And fond of darkness more than
light,

Madly I ran the sinful race,
Secure, without a Hiding Place.

And thus the eternal counsel ran,
Almighty, love, arrest that man!
I felt the arrows of distress,
And found I had no Hiding Place.

Indignant justice stood in view;
To Sinai's fiery mount I flew;
But justice cried, with frowning face,
This mountain is no Hiding Place.

Ere long a heavenly voice I heard,
And Mercy's angle soon appeared;
To lead me in a placid pace,
To Jesus as a Hiding Place.

On Him almighty vengeance fell!
Which must have sunk a world to
hell.

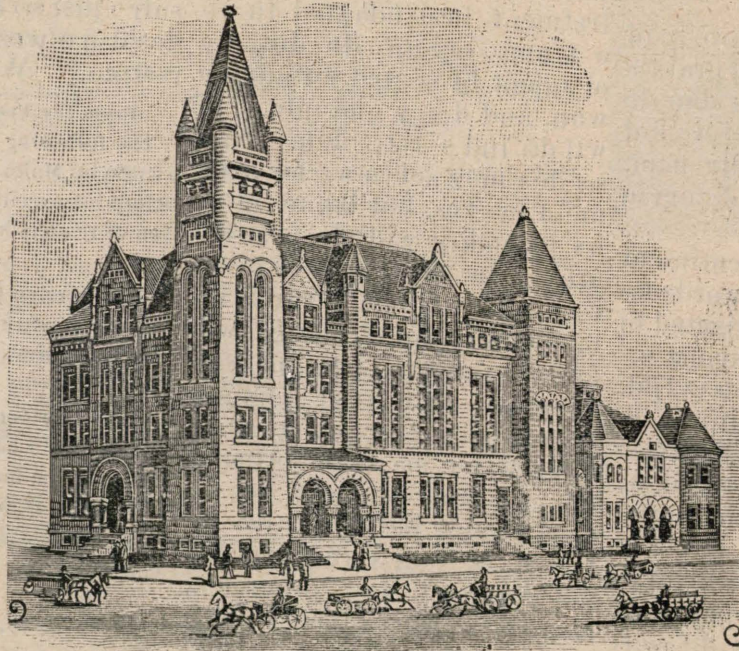
He bore it for a sinful race,
And thus became their Hiding Place.

Should sevenfold storms of thun-
der roll,
And shake this globe from pole to
pole,
No thunderbolt shall daunt my face,
For Jesus is my Hiding Place.

Louisville Medical College.

Member of the Association of American Medical Colleges.

1869



1901

Modern Facilities,
Free Infirmary Department,
Unsurpassed Clinical Advantages,

Graded Courses,
Fully Equipped Laboratories,
Superior Practical Instruction.

The Thirtieth Session of the Louisville Medical College begins October 3rd, 1900, and terminates the last of March, 1901. This well-known institution is supplied with every facility for Modern Medical teaching, and its Laboratory and Clinical Departments are complete.

For announcements or other information regarding the college, address the secretary,

GEO. M. WARNER, M. D.,

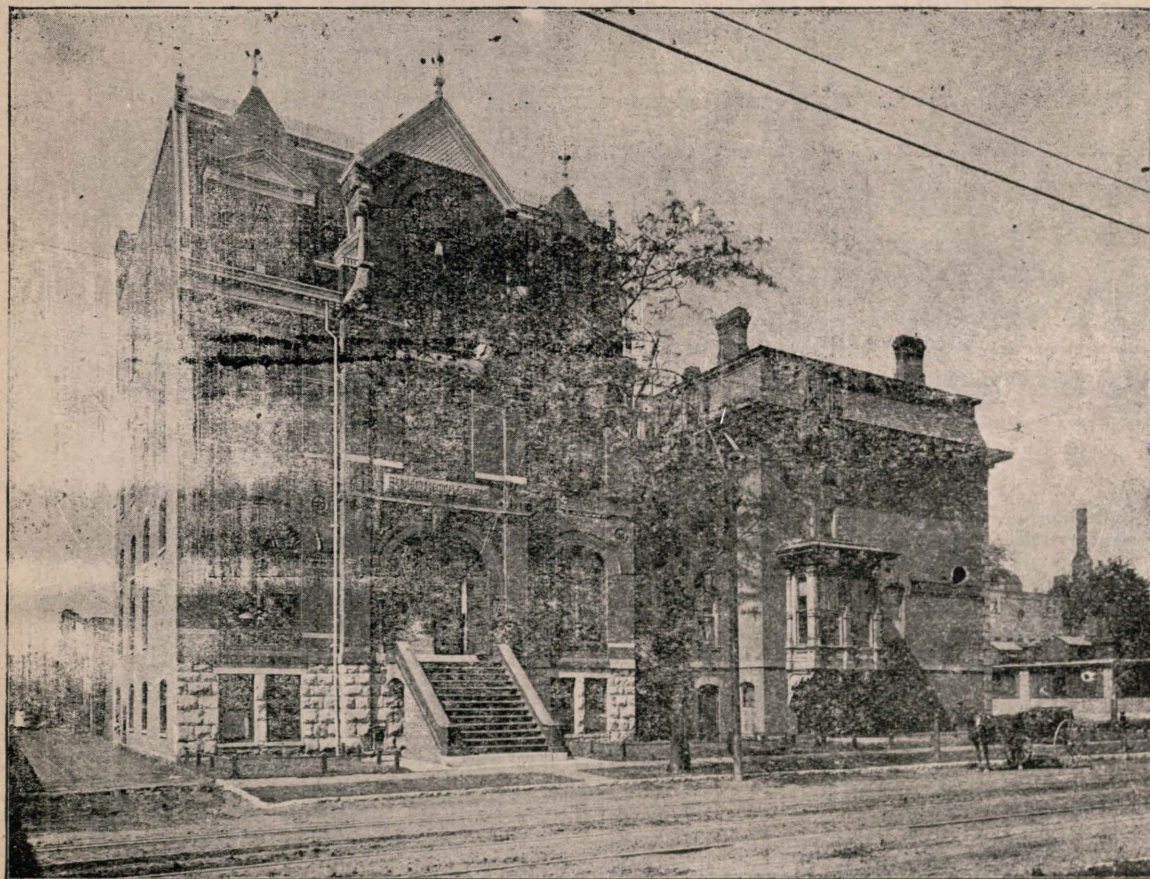
304 South Second Street,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE BENNETT COLLEGE

..OF..

Eclectic Medicine and Surgery, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



The winter Term began September 20th, 1900, and continues eight months. The CLINICAL FACILITIES ARE UNEXCELLED and the Laboratory Work thorough and practical.

Advanced standing allowed graduates of colleges for certified work in Chemistry, Physiology and Sciences allied to medicine. Women admitted on equal terms with men.

N. A. GRAVES, M., D.,

100 State Street.

CHICAGO COLLEGE OF DENTAL SURGERY.

DENTAL DEPARTMENT LAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The next annual term will begin Wednesday, October 6, 1900, and continue until April 5, 1901. The statements made below as to conditions, fees and courses of lectures relate to the year ending April 5, 1900, only.

FEES AND EXPENSES.

The fee for each year is practically \$1.00. Board, including light and fuel can be obtained at a convenient distance from the college at from \$2.50 to \$4.00 per week.

FACULTY.

The faculty consists of twenty-four members. Each member is especially adapted and qualified for the department for which he is chosen. In addition to the regular faculty there are twenty-two instructors and demonstrators, and twelve recitation masters.

Department of Surgery,

Truman W. Brophy, M. D., D. O. S., I. L. D.

Department of Anatomy,

W. L. Copeland, M. D., C. M., M. R. S.

Department of Principles of Surgery,

W. T. Belfield, D. D.

Department of Operative Dentistry,

C. N. Johnson, L. D. S., D. D. S. A. M.

Department of Dental Anatomy and Pathology,

W. C. Barrette, M. D., D. D. S.

Department of Physiology, L. L. Skelton, A. M., M. D.

Department of Orthodontia, C. S. Case, M. D., D. O. S.

Department of Metera Medica and Therapeutics,

A. W. Harlan, A. M., M. D., D. D. S.

Department of Chemistry, J. Newton Roe, Sc. D.

Dept. of Prosthetic Dentistry, E. J. Perry, D. D. S.

Department of Bacteriology, Ludvig Hektoen, M. D.



THE COLLEGE BUILDING

The new college building occupies a prominent position among a group of fourteen others, comprising medical colleges, hospitals and schools, and the clinical patients therefore are very numerous and interesting cases of every variety.

The lot on which the building stands has a frontage of eighty-five feet. It is a five-story and basement structure, the basement and the first story being of rock-faced Bedford stone, and the superstructure of pressed brick and terra-cotta trimmings.

The building has three entrances, the main one through a large cut stone doorway surmounted by a stone arch beautifully ornamented with carved work. The interior is finished in hard wood according to the latest idea of elegance, convenience and comfort.

The entire six floors of the building are divided into lecture rooms, class rooms, clinic rooms, etc., with the exception of the second floor, which is devoted to the dental infirmary. The chief lecture room has a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty students. There is also a dissecting room, thoroughly equipped with all the requisites for the study of human anatomy.

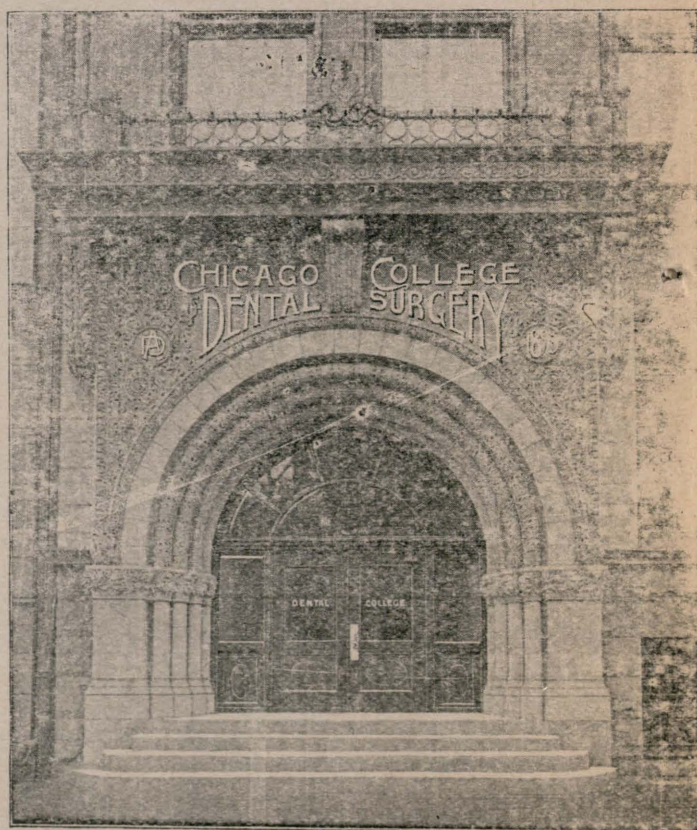
There are Histological, Chemical, Bacteriological laboratories, also laboratories for the study of Operative and Prosthetic Technics, and for the construction of artificial dentures.

The new building occupied by the Chicago College of dental Surgery is, in all its appointments, one of the most perfect and complete of its kind in this or any other country.

Letters of inquiry should be addressed to

Dr. Truman W. Brophy, Dean,

126 State Street, Chicago, Illinois.



THE MAIN ENTRANCE.